

MAINE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Labor Market Information

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*A publication of
the*

MAINE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Labor Market
Information Services

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LABOR MARKET DIGEST

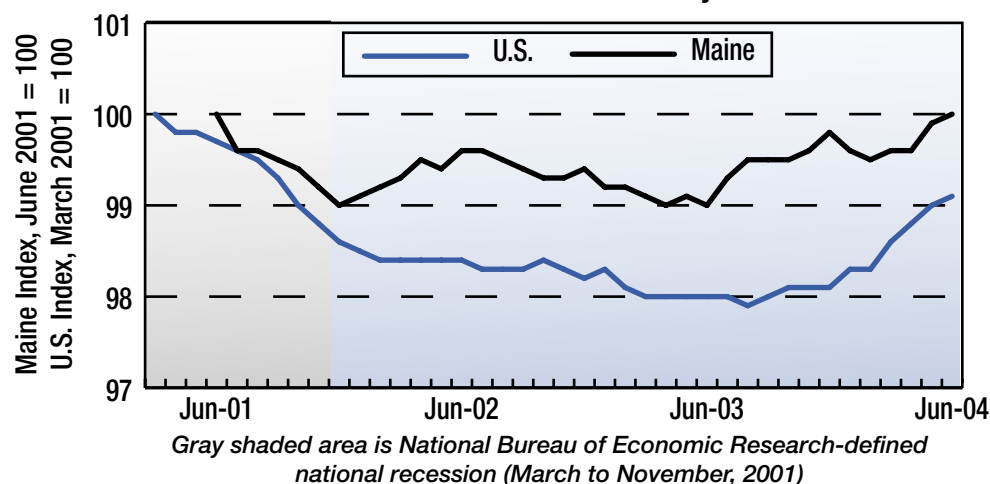
June Data

August 2004

The Number of Nonfarm Wage and Salary Jobs in Maine Reaches Previous High

The number of seasonally-adjusted nonfarm wage and salary jobs in Maine was 610,200 in June 2004, returning to the previous high of 610,200 recorded in June 2001. The only other New England state with jobs at or above the high point reached in 2000 or 2001, as of June 2004, was Rhode Island. Nationally, the number of jobs in June 2004 was still 1,206,000 below the high recorded in March 2001.

The number of nonfarm wage and salary jobs dropped further in the U.S. and has not totally recovered



Recent Job Changes

Recent gains in seasonally-adjusted nonfarm wage and salary jobs in Maine contributed to recovering the number of jobs lost since the national recession. Jobs in Maine reached 610,200 in June 2001, declining quickly to 603,800 in December 2001. Thereafter, there were slight gains and losses through the second quarter of 2003, with the number of jobs in June 2003 at 603,900. Between June of 2003 and June 2004, there was a gain of 6,300 jobs. Job gains were recorded in health care and social assistance, retail trade, leisure and hospitality services, other services, government, and construction. These gains were partially offset by a loss of 2,300 manufacturing jobs.

Changing Industrial Structure of Jobs

While the total number of seasonally-adjusted nonfarm wage and salary jobs in June 2004 was equal to the number recorded in June 2001, the structure of industrial jobs continued to change in Maine. Service-producing jobs increased while manufacturing jobs declined.

Manufacturing jobs fell by 14,400 between June 2001 and June 2004. In June 2001, manufacturing jobs accounted for 12.4 percent of all seasonally-adjusted nonfarm wage and salary jobs. By June 2004, manufacturing accounted for 10 percent of all jobs.

Construction and several service-producing industries recorded job gains. The largest increase was recorded by educational and health service jobs, rising by 7,700 between June 2001 and June 2004. This industry accounted for 17.8 percent of all seasonally-adjusted nonfarm jobs in June 2004, up from 16.5 percent in June 2001.

Civilian Labor Force, Employed, and Unemployed by Labor Market Area, Not Seasonally Adjusted

AREA	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE ¹			EMPLOYED ²			UNEMPLOYED ³			UNEMPLOYMENT RATE ⁴		
	Jun 04	May 04	Jun 03	Jun 04	May 04	Jun 03	Jun 04	May 04	Jun 03	Jun 04	May 04	Jun 03
LABOR MARKET AREAS												
Augusta	47,040	46,600	46,670	45,160	44,900	44,470	1,880	1,700	2,200	4.0%	3.7%	4.7%
Bangor MSA	53,900	55,200	52,900	52,200	53,700	51,300	1,700	1,600	1,700	3.1	2.8	3.2
Bath-Brunswick	35,670	35,140	35,060	34,590	34,160	33,790	1,070	980	1,270	3.0	2.8	3.6
Belfast	19,010	18,600	18,850	18,400	18,060	18,120	610	540	730	3.2	2.9	3.9
Biddeford	46,400	44,060	45,790	45,080	42,840	44,250	1,320	1,220	1,550	2.8	2.8	3.4
Boothbay Harbor	10,930	9,710	10,740	10,750	9,520	10,530	190	190	210	1.7	1.9	1.9
Bucksport	5,100	5,070	5,080	4,850	4,830	4,850	260	240	230	5.0	4.8	4.5
Calais	4,900	4,950	4,920	4,410	4,460	4,290	490	490	630	9.9	9.8	12.7
Dexter-Pittsfield	12,280	12,270	12,300	11,290	11,330	11,240	1,000	950	1,070	8.1	7.7	8.7
Dover-Foxcroft	7,110	7,080	7,220	6,690	6,650	6,650	430	430	570	6.0	6.1	7.9
Ellsworth-Bar Harbor	23,750	19,870	23,300	22,810	18,910	22,370	940	970	940	4.0	4.9	4.0
Farmington	16,960	17,240	16,790	15,930	16,220	15,640	1,030	1,020	1,160	6.1	5.9	6.9
Fort Kent	4,060	4,160	4,020	3,660	3,590	3,570	400	560	450	9.9	13.6	11.3
Greenville	1,070	970	1,060	1,020	900	980	50	80	80	4.7	7.7	7.5
Houlton	6,640	6,570	6,520	6,280	6,150	6,100	360	410	420	5.4	6.3	6.4
Jonesport-Milbridge	4,180	4,040	4,150	3,930	3,790	3,850	250	250	290	5.9	6.1	7.1
Kittery-York ⁵	22,720	23,030	23,030	22,270	22,480	21,810	450	550	1,230	2.0	2.4	5.3
Lewiston-Auburn MSA	55,600	55,400	54,700	53,600	53,500	52,100	2,100	1,900	2,600	3.7	3.4	4.7
Lincoln-Howland	6,280	5,950	6,310	5,630	5,100	5,760	650	860	550	10.3	14.4	8.7
Machias-Eastport	6,460	6,400	6,310	6,000	6,010	5,740	460	390	560	7.1	6.1	8.9
Madawaska	3,750	3,660	3,700	3,590	3,490	3,560	170	180	150	4.4	4.9	3.9
Millinocket-East Millinocket	4,270	4,230	4,770	3,640	3,550	3,120	630	680	1,650	14.8	16.2	34.5
Norway-Paris	12,260	12,020	12,320	11,550	11,380	11,550	710	640	770	5.8	5.3	6.3
Outer Bangor	10,370	10,230	10,160	9,830	9,740	9,590	530	490	560	5.1	4.8	5.6
Patten-Island Falls	1,810	1,820	1,880	1,660	1,620	1,640	160	200	240	8.7	11.2	12.6
Portland MSA	146,700	144,100	142,700	143,000	140,800	138,400	3,800	3,300	4,300	2.6	2.3	3.0
Presque Isle-Caribou	22,110	21,400	20,940	21,090	20,490	19,910	1,020	900	1,040	4.6	4.2	4.9
Rockland	25,470	24,370	25,290	24,790	23,740	24,350	690	630	940	2.7	2.6	3.7
Rumford	9,710	9,510	9,580	8,950	8,820	8,670	760	690	910	7.8	7.3	9.5
Sanford	21,890	21,930	22,980	20,830	20,910	21,070	1,060	1,010	1,910	4.8	4.6	8.3
Sebang Lakes Region	15,500	14,120	15,370	14,880	13,560	14,680	620	560	690	4.0	3.9	4.5
Skowhegan	16,270	15,820	16,540	15,000	14,620	15,110	1,270	1,200	1,430	7.8	7.6	8.6
Stonington	6,120	6,210	6,150	5,990	6,060	5,980	140	150	170	2.3	2.4	2.7
Van Buren	1,440	1,410	1,410	1,370	1,350	1,330	70	60	90	4.9	4.2	6.2
Waterville	24,760	24,760	24,600	23,490	23,580	23,130	1,270	1,190	1,470	5.1	4.8	6.0
MAINE	712,500	697,900	704,100	684,100	670,800	669,500	28,400	27,100	34,600	4.0	3.9	4.9
UNITED STATES (000)	148,478	146,659	148,117	139,861	138,867	138,468	8,616	7,792	9,649	5.8	5.3	6.5

¹ Civilian labor force, employed, and unemployed estimates are by place of residence. Current month estimates are preliminary; prior month and year-ago estimates are revised. Items may not add due to rounding. All data exclude members of the Armed Forces. MSA stands for Metropolitan Statistical Area.

² Total employment includes nonfarm wage and salary workers, agricultural workers, unpaid family workers, domestics, the self employed, and workers involved in labor disputes.

³ People are classified as unemployed, regardless of their eligibility for unemployment benefits or public assistance, if they meet all of the following criteria: 1) they were not employed during the survey week; 2) they were available for work at that time; and 3) they made specific efforts to find employment some time during the prior four weeks. Persons laid off from their form unemployed.

⁴ The unemployment

⁵ Kittery-York is the five-town Maine portion of the Portsmouth-Rochester PMSA which includes towns in both Maine and New Hampshire.

Source: Maine Department of Labor, Labor Market Information Services, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Civilian Labor Force, Employed, and Unemployed by County, Not Seasonally Adjusted¹

AREA	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE			EMPLOYED			UNEMPLOYED			UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	Jun 04	May 04	Jun 03	Jun 04	May 04	Jun 03	Jun 04	May 04	Jun 03	Jun 04	May 04	Jun 03
COUNTY												
Androscoggin	62,490	62,260	61,570	60,120	60,070	58,590	2,370	2,190	2,980	3.8%	3.5%	4.8%
Aroostook	39,370	38,660	38,020	37,230	36,290	35,660	2,150	2,370	2,370	5.5	6.1	6.2
Cumberland	153,610	150,390	149,570	149,530	146,820	145,000	4,080	3,570	4,570	2.7	2.4	3.1
Franklin	14,200	14,460	14,060	13,370	13,610	13,120	840	840	940	5.9	5.8	6.7
Hancock	31,870	28,380	31,410	30,730	27,200	30,320	1,140	1,170	1,090	3.6	4.1	3.5
Kennebec	61,110	60,740	60,690	58,570	58,400	57,670	2,550	2,340	3,020	4.2	3.9	5.0
Knox	22,720	21,730	22,560	22,110	21,170	21,720	610	550	840	2.7	2.5	3.7
Lincoln	19,890	18,470	19,600	19,390	17,990	19,010	500	470	590	2.5	2.6	3.0
Oxford	27,310	26,320	27,230	25,660	24,830	25,290	1,650	1,490	1,940	6.0	5.7	7.1
Penobscot	81,910	82,320	81,390	77,780	78,230	76,200	4,120	4,100	5,180	5.0	5.0	6.4
Piscataquis	8,300	8,180	8,400	7,820	7,670	7,740	480	520	660	5.8	6.3	7.8
Sagadahoc	16,170	15,910	15,870	15,680	15,480	15,320	490	430	550	3.0	2.7	3.5
Somerset	25,930	25,420	26,020	23,840	23,490	23,870	2,090	1,930	2,150	8.0	7.6	8.3
Waldo	24,410	24,110	24,260	23,590	23,330	23,250	820	780	1,020	3.4	3.2	4.2
Washington	16,030	15,770	15,850	14,820	14,640	14,360	1,220	1,130	1,500	7.6	7.2	9.4
York	107,220	104,820	107,600	103,880	101,580	102,350	3,340	3,250	5,250	3.1	3.1	4.9
MAINE	712,500	697,900	704,100	684,100	670,800	669,500	28,400	27,100	34,600	4.0	3.9	4.9
UNITED STATES (000)	148,478	146,659	148,117	139,861	138,867	138,468	8,616	7,792	9,649	5.8	5.3	6.5

¹ See page 2 for footnotes 1 through 4 and source.

Area Analyst's Corner

Central Maine Ken Bridges (207) 624-5199

The **Mack Point Cargo Port** in Searsport is receiving \$2.8 million in federal and state grants to build a new warehouse, which is expected to create nearly 300 new jobs. The warehouse will store merchandise that cannot be stored outdoors. The port facility recently completed a \$13 million renovation and expansion. Total spending on long-term development of \$26 million is expected. ♦New businesses either open, under construction, or receiving final approval include **China Buffet** in Skowhegan; **Left Bank Books** in Searsmont; **Cox's Hardware** in Searsmont; **Starbucks**, **Taco Bell**, **Blockbuster Video**, and four other unnamed retail outlets at the Waterville Commons mall in Waterville; and **Dunkin Donuts** and **All Pro Soccer and Sports Club**, also in Waterville.

Western Maine Gerard Dennison (207) 753-9045

All **five labor market areas** in Western Maine experienced slightly higher unemployment rates in June. June is the month when students look for summer work, and high school and college graduates search for full-time employment. The labor force increases, and, although there are more jobs, there usually aren't enough for everyone who is looking. As a result, the unemployment rate usually goes up in June. ♦Ed Keiser opened a new modular home manufacturing plant in Waterford, called **Waterford Homes**. The new plant employs 30 and may employ up to 50.

North/East Maine Craig Holland (207) 941-3076

Three **Dollar Tree Stores** opening soon are: at the site of the former Ames Department Store at the Airport Mall, in the Twin City Plaza in Brewer, and at the University Mall in Old Town next to Bell's IGA. ♦**Bangor Hydro Electric** broke ground for their new building on Union Street in Bangor. ♦The **Dollar Store** will occupy the former Rite Aid store at the corner of State Street and Broadway in Bangor. ♦The **Nyle Corp.** has plans for a new facility on Parkway South in Brewer. The facility will manufacture a newly designed heat pump made for cold climates, and is expected to create approximately 80 new jobs.

Southern Maine Paul Trahan (207) 822-0216

After 35 years, Portland is in danger of losing the Portland-to-Yarmouth N.S. ferry service. The owners of **Scotia Prince Cruises** are assessing economic indicators, particularly the decrease in passengers from 165,000 in 2001 to 153,000 in 2003. ♦**Kohl's Department Store** on Route 111 in Biddeford is scheduled to open in October, generating approximately 100 new jobs. ♦**Applied Thermal Sciences** of Sanford and **Technology Systems** of Wiscasset have developed a laser-welding technology applicable to the shipbuilding industry. The companies hope to build a \$20-\$50 million facility and employ up to 50 people in high-tech manufacturing and research and development positions.

Civilian Labor Force, Employed, and Unemployed in Maine, Seasonally Adjusted (in thousands)

ITEM	2004						2003						
	Jun	May	Apr	Mar	Feb	Jan	Dec	Nov	Oct	Sep	Aug	Jul	Jun
Civilian Labor Force	699.8	700.8	695.5	693.7	698.1	699.0	699.4	697.9	696.0	696.6	695.6	693.8	691.3
Employed	671.4	672.1	666.0	659.8	663.7	665.4	663.2	662.0	659.9	660.4	660.0	658.3	656.6
Unemployed	28.5	28.7	29.5	33.9	34.4	33.7	36.2	35.9	36.2	36.1	35.7	35.5	34.6
Unemployment Rate (%)	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.9	4.9	4.8	5.2	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.0

¹ See page 2 for footnotes 1 through 4 and source.

Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment in Maine, Seasonally Adjusted¹ (in thousands)

INDUSTRY	2004						2003						
	Jun	May	Apr	Mar	Feb	Jan	Dec	Nov	Oct	Sep	Aug	Jul	Jun
Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment ²	610.2	609.9	607.6	607.5	607.3	607.7	609.1	608.0	607.2	607.0	607.0	605.9	603.9
Construction	31.4	31.7	30.9	30.9	30.9	31.1	31.2	31.1	30.8	30.6	30.6	30.6	30.6
Manufacturing	61.0	61.7	61.7	61.2	61.2	62.1	63.0	63.5	63.4	63.1	63.2	63.4	63.3
Trade, Transportation and Public Utilities	124.4	123.6	123.0	123.7	123.9	123.7	124.7	124.3	123.8	123.2	123.6	122.9	122.7
Professional and Business Services	50.8	50.4	50.2	49.8	50.2	50.8	51.3	51.5	51.5	51.0	50.7	50.3	49.8
Educational and Health Services	108.4	108.3	108.1	108.0	107.9	107.7	107.5	107.8	107.3	107.5	107.2	107.2	106.6
Leisure and Hospitality Services	58.8	59.3	58.5	59.2	59.4	59.2	59.1	58.2	58.7	58.2	58.5	58.4	57.9
Government	104.3	103.8	104.1	104.0	103.8	104.1	103.8	103.5	103.2	103.2	103.2	103.6	103.4

¹ See footnotes 1 and 2 on page 7. ²The nonfarm wage and salary estimate is seasonally adjusted independently. Not all supersectors are seasonally adjusted. Natural resources, information, financial activities, and other services are not suitable for seasonal adjustment because they have very little seasonal and irregular movement. Source: see page 2.

Maine Unemployment Rate 4.1 Percent in June

State Labor Commissioner Laura Fortman announced that the seasonally-adjusted June unemployment rate for Maine was 4.1 percent, unchanged from 4.1 percent for May, and well below the national June rate of 5.6 percent. The Maine unemployment rate has dropped by almost a full percentage point over the past year, from 5.0 percent in June 2003 to the current rate of 4.1 percent, representing a decline of 6,100 in the number of unemployed to 28,500 in June 2004.

Concurrent with the drop in unemployment, seasonally-adjusted nonfarm wage and salary jobs rose by 6,300 between June 2003 and June 2004 to 610,200. Job gains were recorded in health care and social assistance, retail trade, leisure and hospitality services, other services, government, and construction.

“Maine has recovered the number of nonfarm wage and salary jobs lost since the national economy went into recession, with the total number of seasonally-adjusted nonfarm jobs in June equaling the previous peak of 610,200 recorded for June 2001,” said Commissioner Fortman. “Gains in nonfarm wage and salary jobs, combined with an increase in self employment, have resulted in the total number of Maine residents employed reaching an all-time high in May and June, surpassing 670,000.”

Other New England states reporting their seasonally-adjusted unemployment rate for June include Vermont, 3.5 percent; New Hampshire, 3.9 percent; and Rhode Island, 5.8 percent. The adjusted national rate for June was 5.6 percent, unchanged from May and down from 6.3 percent for June 2003.

The not-seasonally-adjusted Maine unemployment rate for June was 4.0 percent, up from 3.9 percent for May and down from 4.9 percent for June 2003. The unadjusted national rate was 5.8 percent for June, up from 5.3 percent in May and down from 6.5 percent in June 2003. Maine counties with not-seasonally-adjusted June unemployment rates below the statewide average of 4.0 percent include Lincoln, Knox, Cumberland, Sagadahoc, York, Waldo, Hancock, and Androscoggin. Maine counties with rates above the statewide average include Kennebec, Penobscot, Aroostook, Piscataquis, Franklin, Oxford, Washington, and Somerset.

Not-seasonally-adjusted nonfarm wage and salary jobs in Maine rose by 10,900 between May and June to 623,700, as employers geared up for the summer season, with the largest increases in accommodation and food services, retail trade, professional and business services, and construction. Partially offsetting the gains, private educational services and state government jobs fell as nonprofessional staff and work study students left post-secondary institutions at the end of the school year.

Between June 2003 and June 2004, not-seasonally-adjusted nonfarm wage and salary jobs rose by 5,500. Job gains were recorded in health care and social assistance, retail trade, leisure and hospitality services, other services, construction, and government. Losses were registered primarily in manufacturing, with job declines in textiles, paper, and leather and allied products.

Selected Regular Unemployment Compensation Program Indicators

Key Data	Jun 2004	May 2004	Jun 2003
Average Duration	16.9	17.1	17.7
Average Weekly Benefit Amount*	\$235.94	\$235.37	\$229.38
Exhaustees	921	1,129	952

* For totally unemployed claimants, excluding dependency allowances.

Weekly Initial Claims

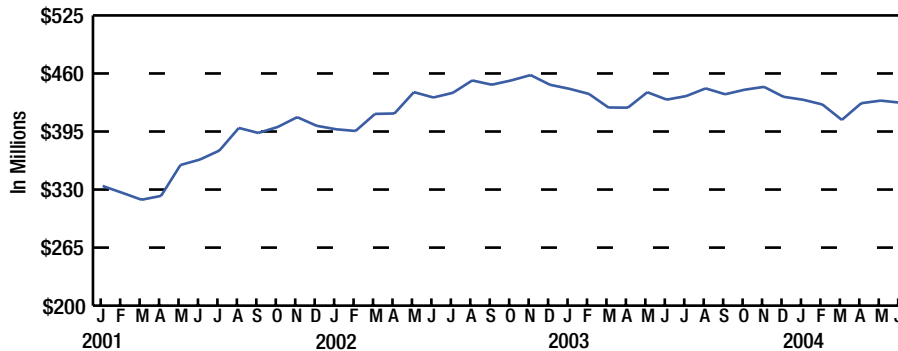
Week	7/10	7/3	6/26	6/19	6/12	6/5	5/29
2004	943	1,006	1,038	1,046	1,022	1,040	1,026
Week	7/12	7/5	6/28	6/21	6/14	6/7	5/31
2003	1,117	1,204	1,165	1,386	1,121	1,040	1,207

Continued Claims Less Partial*

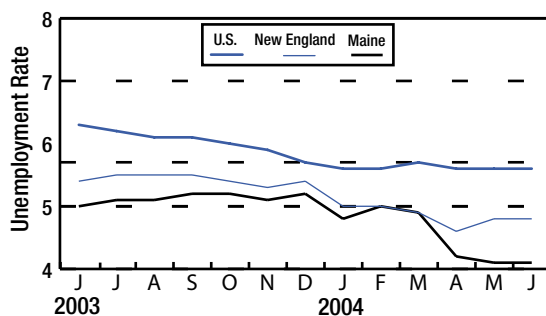
Jun 2004	May 2004	Jun 2003
6,560	8,014	6,866

* For the week including the 12th of the month.

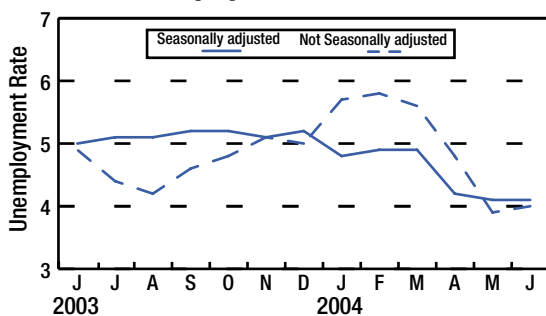
Monthly Unemployment Insurance Trust Fund Balance



Unemployment Rates, Seasonally Adjusted



Unemployment Rates for Maine



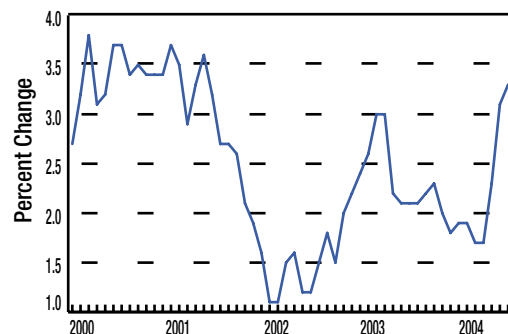
U.S. Consumer Price Index

for all urban consumers (CPI-U)

Item	Jun 04	May 04	Jun 03	Dec 03
(1982-1984 = 100) All Items	189.7	189.1	183.7	184.3

Percent Change from Prior Month	+0.3%
Percent Change from 12 Months Ago	+3.3%
Percent change from Last December	+2.9%

Over-the-Year Change in CPI-U



Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment, Not Seasonally Adjusted (in thousands)

INDUSTRY	MAINE			PORTLAND MSA			LEWISTON-AUBURN MSA		
	Jun 04	May 04	Jun 03	Jun 04	May 04	Jun 03	Jun 04	May 04	Jun 03
Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment¹	623.7	612.8	618.2	161.6	158.4	159.2	47.4	46.7	46.9
Total Private	518.5	505.5	513.7	140.9	137.6	138.8	41.9	41.1	41.3
Goods Producing	97.3	95.5	99.1	19.7	19.4	19.0	8.9	8.7	9.0
Natural Resources and Mining	2.4	1.9	2.4	*	*	*	*	*	*
Logging	2.3	1.8	2.2	*	*	*	*	*	*
Construction	33.4	32.4	32.6	*	*	*	*	*	*
Construction of Buildings	8.5	8.2	8.3	*	*	*	*	*	*
Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	4.1	4.0	4.6	*	*	*	*	*	*
Specialty Trade Contractors	20.8	20.2	19.7	*	*	*	*	*	*
Manufacturing	61.5	61.2	64.1	10.9	10.8	10.9	6.2	6.2	6.3
Durable Goods	33.0	32.8	33.7	*	*	*	*	*	*
Wood Product Manufacturing	6.2	6.1	6.3	*	*	*	*	*	*
Computer and Electronic Product Mfg.	4.0	3.9	4.1	2.5	2.5	2.4	*	*	*
Transportation Equipment Mfg.	10.2	10.1	10.0	*	*	*	*	*	*
Nondurable Goods	28.5	28.4	30.4	*	*	*	*	*	*
Leather and Allied Product Mfg.	2.3	2.3	2.5	*	*	*	*	*	*
Paper Manufacturing	9.8	9.6	10.0	*	*	*	*	*	*
Service-Providing	526.4	517.3	519.1	141.9	139.0	140.2	38.5	38.0	37.9
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	126.1	122.4	124.2	34.7	33.4	34.2	9.5	9.3	9.5
Wholesale Trade	21.2	20.8	21.1	7.7	7.6	7.5	1.3	1.3	1.4
Retail Trade	87.9	85.3	86.4	22.0	20.9	21.7	6.9	6.7	6.7
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	10.4	10.5	10.5	*	*	*	*	*	*
Food and Beverage Stores	20.4	19.7	20.1	4.9	4.7	4.7	*	*	*
General Merchandise Stores	11.7	11.4	11.6	*	*	*	*	*	*
Nonstore Retailers	7.3	6.9	6.9	*	*	*	*	*	*
Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities	17.0	16.3	16.7	5.0	4.9	5.0	1.3	1.3	1.4
Utilities	2.1	2.0	2.0	*	*	*	*	*	*
Transportation and Warehousing	14.9	14.3	14.7	*	*	*	*	*	*
Information	11.3	11.1	11.2	4.3	4.3	4.2	0.7	0.6	0.7
Publishing Industries	3.5	3.4	3.4	*	*	*	*	*	*
Financial Activities	35.2	35.0	35.2	13.9	13.9	14.4	3.0	3.0	3.0
Finance and Insurance	28.3	28.3	28.3	11.6	11.6	11.8	*	*	*
Insurance Carriers and Related Activities	12.7	12.7	12.9	*	*	*	*	*	*
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	6.9	6.7	6.9	*	*	*	*	*	*
Professional and Business Services	52.1	51.0	51.2	18.9	18.7	19.3	5.8	5.7	5.7
Professional, Scientific, & Technical Svcs.	22.2	21.8	21.8	*	*	*	*	*	*
Mgmt. of Companies and Enterprises	6.1	6.0	5.9	*	*	*	*	*	*
Admin. & Support & Waste Mgmt. Svcs.	23.8	23.2	23.5	*	*	*	*	*	*
Education and Health Services	107.3	108.7	105.6	26.4	26.3	25.3	9.1	9.0	8.7
Educational Services	16.7	18.1	16.6	*	*	*	*	*	*
Health Care and Social Assistance	90.6	90.6	89.0	23.2	23.1	22.7	*	*	*
Ambulatory Health Care Services	23.7	23.6	23.6	*	*	*	*	*	*
Hospitals	27.5	27.1	26.3	*	*	*	*	*	*
Nursing and Residential Care	23.1	23.1	22.8	*	*	*	*	*	*
Social Assistance	16.3	16.8	16.3	*	*	*	*	*	*
Leisure and Hospitality	67.5	60.3	66.3	16.9	15.6	16.9	3.5	3.4	3.4
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	9.7	8.3	9.4	*	*	*	*	*	*
Accommodation and Food Services	57.8	52.0	56.9	*	*	*	*	*	*
Accommodation	13.4	11.0	13.5	*	*	*	*	*	*
Food Services and Drinking Places	44.4	41.0	43.4	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other Services	21.7	21.5	20.9	6.1	6.0	5.5	1.4	1.4	1.3
Repair and Maintenance	5.5	5.4	5.3	*	*	*	*	*	*
Government	105.2	107.3	104.5	20.7	20.8	20.4	5.5	5.6	5.6
Federal	14.5	14.4	14.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
State	25.7	28.3	25.5	4.9	5.4	4.9	0.8	0.8	0.9
Local ²	65.0	64.6	64.8	13.6	13.2	13.2	4.4	4.5	4.4

Footnotes: See page 7

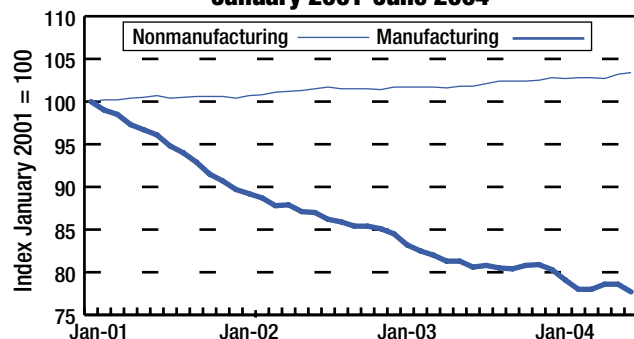
Earnings and Hours of Production Workers in Manufacturing Industries¹ Not Seasonally Adjusted

AREA AND INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS			ANNUAL AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Jun 04	May 04	Jun 03	Jun 04	May 04	Jun 03	Jun 04	May 04	Jun 03	2003	2002	2001
STATEWIDE												
Manufacturing	657.19	654.64	641.55	39.4	39.2	39.7	16.68	16.70	16.16	\$16.28	\$15.55	\$14.71
Durable Goods	657.19	646.32	639.86	39.4	39.1	39.4	16.68	16.53	16.24	16.24	15.34	14.50
Nondurable Goods	659.26	662.99	641.99	39.5	39.3	39.9	16.69	16.87	16.09	16.31	15.75	14.92
PORTLAND MSA												
Manufacturing	542.01	553.93	538.67	40.6	40.7	41.5	13.35	13.61	12.98	13.06	12.92	12.52

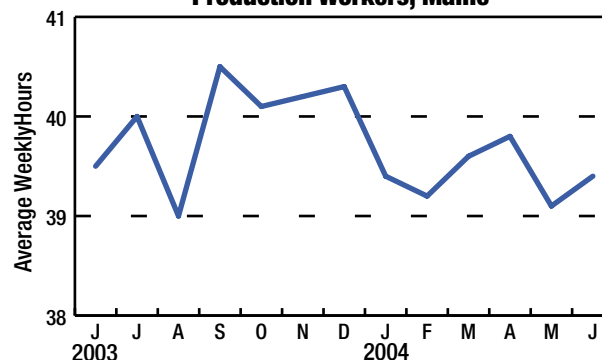
¹ Hours worked and earnings data are computed based on payroll figures for the week including the 12th of the month for manufacturing production workers. Average hourly earnings are calculated on a gross basis, and include such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differential, as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates of pay. Average weekly earnings are the product of weekly hours worked and hourly earnings.

Source: See page 2.

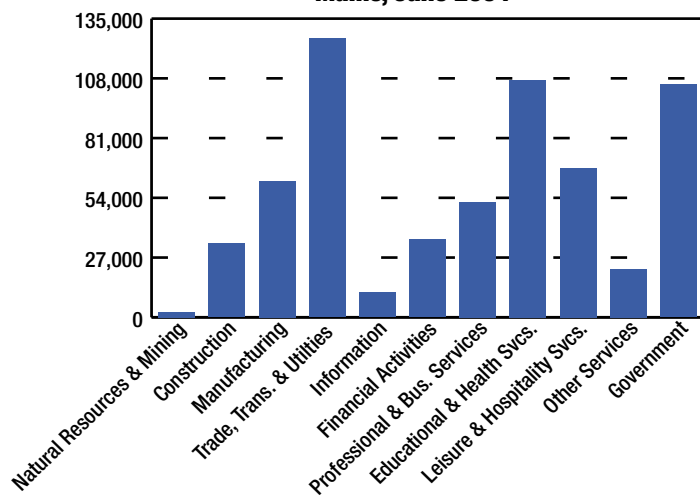
**Nonfarm Employment Trend by Sector
January 2001-June 2004¹**



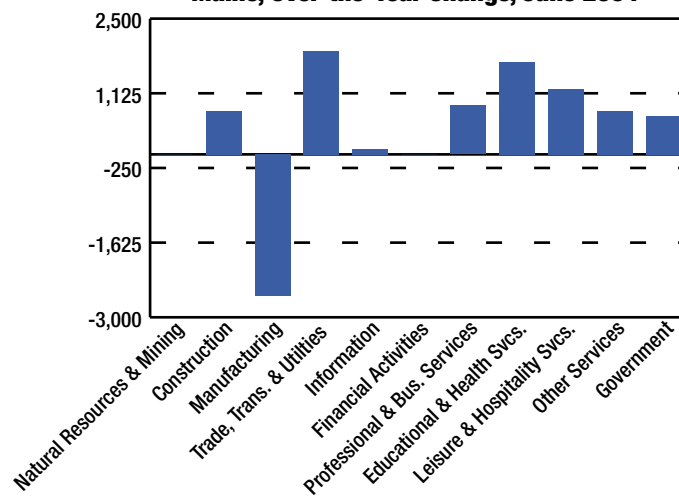
**Hours Worked by Manufacturing
Production Workers, Maine²**



**Nonfarm Employment by Industry Supersector
Maine, June 2004²**



**Nonfarm Employment by Industry Supersector
Maine, Over-the-Year Change, June 2004²**



¹ Seasonally Adjusted. ² Not Seasonally Adjusted.

Footnotes: From page 6.

¹ Nonfarm wage and salary employment estimates include all full- and part-time wage and salary workers who worked during or received pay for the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Domestic workers in private households, proprietors, the self-employed, and unpaid family workers are excluded. Estimates measure the number of jobs by industry. Current month's estimates are preliminary; prior month and year-ago estimates are revised. These estimates are benchmarked to March 2003. As a measure of reliability, the March 2003 benchmark revision for total nonfarm wage and salary employment was .02 percent lower than the original sample-based estimate.

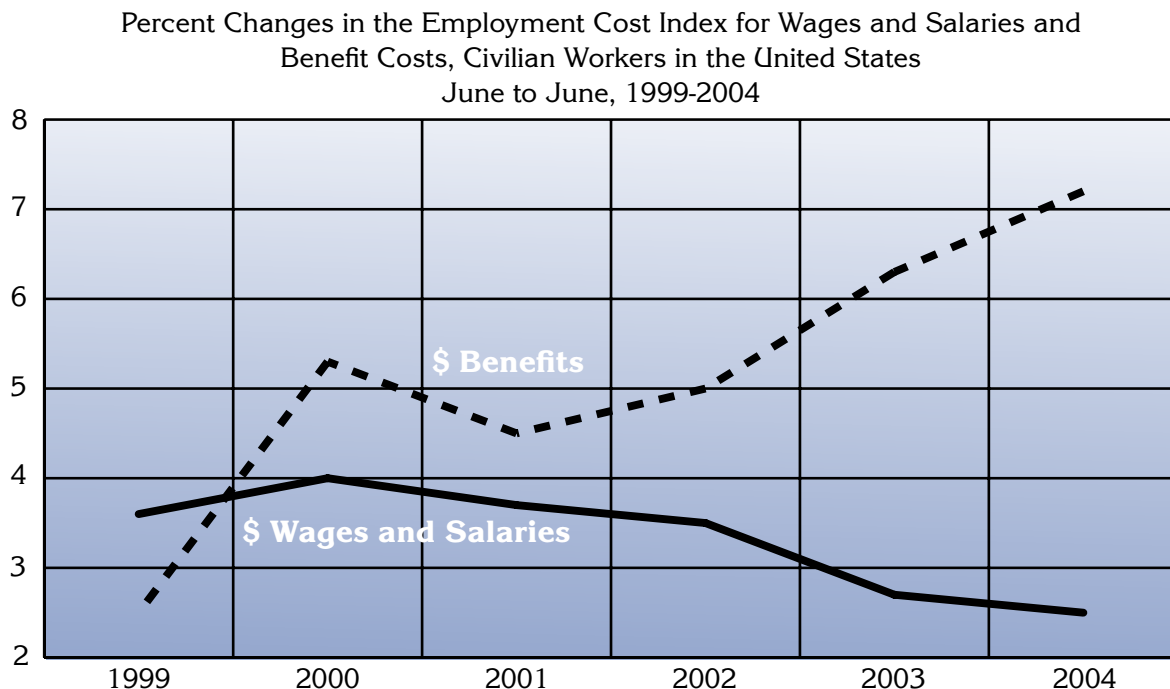
² Regular teachers are included in summer months whether or not specifically paid in those months.

* Where an employment estimate is not entered, either the data is not available in sufficient detail for publication or is nondisclosable by law.

Source: See page 2.

Wages and Salaries Increasing at Slower Rate Than Benefits

Benefit costs for civilian workers in the United States rose more rapidly than wages and salaries for the fifth consecutive year.



The Employment Cost Index (ECI), a component of the National Compensation Survey, measures changes in compensation costs, which include wages, salaries, and employer costs for employee benefits.

The compensation gains for civilian workers for the year ending June 2004 was 3.9 percent compared to a 3.7 percent gain for the year ending June 2003.

The components of compensation show significant differences. While increases in wages and salaries remained low, benefit costs rose sharply during the year. For civilian workers, wages and salaries inched up 2.5 percent in the year ending

June 2004, compared with a gain of 2.7 percent increase in June 2003. Benefit costs jumped 7.2 percent for the year ending June 2004, compared with an increase of 6.3 percent for the year ending June 2003.

These data are a product of the BLS Employment Cost Trends program. Annual changes are March to March. "Civilian workers" include those in private industry and state and local government. The ECI excludes the self-employed and farm, private household, and Federal government employees.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

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